

INTRODUCTION.

age, youth, and childhood constitute nearly the whole population, there must be a larger proportion of infants and children; and consequently Wisconsin, Texas, and most of the western States, have more in this dangerous, and less in the mature and safer period, than Vermont and South Carolina, and the other eastern and older States. This is shown by the ratios of population under one, and under five in the several districts. In the following table the proportion of early mortality corresponds with the proportion of population in that more perilous period. The proportions of deaths under five, and under one were as follows:

TABLE R.—Deaths in 10,000 of all ages.

District.	Under 1.	Under 5.	District.	Under 1.	Under 5.
I.....	1,667	3,596	II.....	2,178	4,539
III.....	1,902	4,126	IV.....	2,115	4,784
V.....	2,303	4,347	VI.....	2,332	4,666
VII.....	2,586	4,767	VIII.....	2,076	4,270

NORTH AND SOUTH.

It is seen that by tables P and R there is a larger proportion of the living and of mortality in childhood at the south than at the north, and that this increase of these ratios of both living and dying is, in the Atlantic States, progressive from the north to the south. All these States are old; all have been settled for several generations—long enough to have a due proportion of their living in the extreme ages. The same law is found in the middle western States, districts IV and VI, which have been settled an equal length of time, though with unequal increase. In the northwest and southwest districts the immigration has disturbed the operation of this law. The northwest has more and the southwest has less in the early years than they would have according to the law of climate, or the rule of the eastern States.

DEPENDENT AND SUSTAINING CLASSES.

The distribution of population through the several ages assumes a high political and economical importance, in consideration of the burden on the people and their means of sustaining it. The whole population is necessarily divided into the self-sustaining and the dependent classes.

Persons under fifteen are supported by means that they do not create, but which are or have been created by others, generally parents; from fifteen to twenty they can usually earn their living; from twenty to sixty they can usually earn more than they consume, and add to their private estates and to the common wealth; from sixty to seventy they can ordinarily earn as much as they need for their support; over seventy they are supported by their previous earnings or by the earnings of others.

From birth to fifteen, and from seventy through life, they are dependent.

From fifteen to seventy they are, or may be, self-sustaining.

From twenty to sixty they are the accumulating or contributing class, supporting both themselves and those under fifteen and over seventy.

The present power of population is the ratio which the sustaining and dependent classes bear to each other, or the proportion which the producers hold to the consumers. The future power of a nation is in proportion to the numbers in the forming stage—under twenty—who are sure to reach the period of maturity, and enter into the producing or sustaining class. The more remote future wealth and power of the nation is in the proportion to the number of years which those who enter upon the responsible and productive period at twenty, are able to work and contribute, by their labor of body and mind, to the general prosperity, and, by their energy and wisdom, to the successful administration of the affairs of the body politic.

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TABLE S.—Number and ratio of the dependent and contributing classes in the several districts.

WHITE POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	POPULATION.				RATIO IN 10,000.			
	Under 20.	20 to 60.	60 to 80.	Over 80.	Under 20.	20 to 60.	60 to 80.	Over 80.
I.....	3,103,033	3,403,763	396,515	38,668	4,468	4,901	570	54
II.....	877,149	772,230	55,295	2,927	5,133	4,526	322	16
III.....	1,758,326	1,567,975	157,002	12,577	5,027	4,483	448	35
IV.....	3,280,730	2,626,769	203,393	13,452	5,354	4,286	331	21
V.....	1,223,650	1,009,710	100,568	9,399	5,218	4,306	428	38
VI.....	1,544,353	1,171,120	85,715	7,290	5,496	4,168	304	25
VII.....	830,146	598,726	51,663	4,522	5,558	4,030	347	29
VIII.....	796,945	607,355	32,117	1,969	5,538	4,221	222	12
IX.....	200,305	377,083	8,708	695	3,412	6,425	148	10

TABLE T.—Number and ratio of the dependent and contributing classes in the several districts.

COLORED POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	POPULATION.				RATIO IN 10,000.			
	Under 20.	20 to 60.	60 to 80.	Over 80.	Under 20.	20 to 60.	60 to 80.	Over 80.
I.....	31,334	37,798	4,015	560	4,248	5,125	544	75
II.....	4,196	3,886	210	25	5,044	4,670	251	28
III.....	39,100	38,604	3,927	631	4,750	4,691	476	75
IV.....	30,461	24,476	2,138	342	5,303	4,260	372	58
V.....	628,423	436,639	45,988	6,320	5,623	3,906	410	56
VI.....	379,154	238,504	17,547	2,245	5,944	3,739	274	34
VII.....	779,884	549,421	43,353	5,322	5,658	3,985	313	38
VIII.....	566,480	459,650	27,393	2,909	5,360	4,349	259	26
IX.....	1,103	3,285	83	4	2,462	7,339	184	8

TABLE U.—Number and ratio of the dependent and contributing classes in the several districts.

WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	POPULATION.				RATIO IN 10,000.			
	Under 20.	20 to 60.	60 to 80.	Over 80.	Under 20.	20 to 60.	60 to 80.	Over 80.
I.....	3,135,367	3,440,561	400,530	39,223	4,465	4,902	570	54
II.....	881,345	776,116	55,505	2,952	5,134	4,521	322	16
III.....	1,797,426	1,606,579	160,929	13,208	5,022	4,488	448	35
IV.....	3,311,091	2,651,245	205,531	13,794	5,354	4,287	331	21
V.....	1,852,073	1,446,349	146,556	15,719	5,348	4,176	422	45
VI.....	1,923,507	1,409,684	103,262	9,535	5,579	4,089	298	26
VII.....	1,610,030	1,148,147	95,016	9,844	5,621	4,008	330	33
VIII.....	1,363,415	1,067,005	59,510	4,838	5,462	4,275	238	17
IX.....	204,408	380,368	8,791	699	3,403	6,430	148	10

TABLE V.—Number and ratio of the dependent and contributing classes in European countries.

COUNTRY.	POPULATION.				RATIO IN 10,000.			
	Under 20.	20 to 60.	60 to 80.	Over 80.	Under 20.	20 to 60.	60 to 80.	Over 80.
England.....	9,135,396	9,653,711	1,378,930	113,550	4,504	4,759	679	55
Scotland.....	1,410,590	1,408,089	221,313	22,302	4,606	4,598	722	72
Ireland.....	2,574,807	2,679,848	487,829	52,645	4,443	4,624	841	90
Sweden.....	1,358,727	1,429,049	221,833	15,830	4,491	4,723	733	52
Norway.....	542,860	542,750	97,253	11,964	4,543	4,542	813	100
Belgium.....	1,792,027	2,157,229	354,651	33,289	4,131	4,973	817	76
France.....	11,416,831	19,347,489	3,407,257	232,361	3,318	5,623	990	67
Denmark.....	570,201	666,915	104,410	8,801	4,222	4,938	773	65

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The following table, W, shows the distribution of the population of each sex, in the great periods of life, in several European nations. The population of Ireland is given at the three enumerations, 1841, 1851, and 1861, to show the effect of the great emigration on the proportions in the several ages.

TABLE W.—Showing the ratio of male and female population in periods to 1,000,000 of all ages.

AGES	ENGLAND, 1861.			SCOTLAND, 1861.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20	460,281	440,913	450,428	490,999	433,326	460,631
20 to 60	470,386	481,389	475,984	438,354	479,111	459,815
60 to 80	64,576	71,284	67,989	64,833	78,957	72,270
Over 80	4,755	6,412	5,598	5,813	8,603	7,282

AGES.	IRELAND, 1841.			IRELAND, 1851.			IRELAND, 1861.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20	502,794	479,361	490,884	501,172	466,292	483,275	457,587	431,585	444,305
20 to 60	434,516	454,256	444,549	432,661	457,080	445,191	453,421	471,059	462,431
60 to 80	56,689	59,126	57,928	60,754	69,178	65,077	81,055	87,170	84,179
Over 80	5,999	7,254	6,637	5,410	7,448	6,456	7,935	10,184	9,084

AGES.	BELGIUM, 1846.			NORWAY, 1835.			SWEDEN, 1855.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20	419,634	406,748	413,176	469,671	439,618	454,341	439,196	412,136	425,253
20 to 60	497,120	497,635	497,378	448,256	460,007	454,249	492,006	496,726	494,438
60 to 80	76,291	87,222	81,769	73,738	88,749	81,395	65,506	85,373	75,742
Over 80	6,953	8,393	7,675	8,334	11,625	10,013	3,289	5,764	4,564

TABLE X.—Ratio in 10,000 of the dependent and self-sustaining classes in the several districts.

DISTRICT.	WHITE POPULATION.			DISTRICT.	COLORED POPULATION.		
	Under 15.	15 to 70.	Over 70.		Under 15.	15 to 70.	Over 70.
I.....	3,446	6,316	231	I.....	3,220	6,531	241
II.....	4,138	5,766	93	II.....	4,056	5,664	96
III.....	3,967	5,861	165	III.....	3,648	6,123	221
IV.....	4,250	5,635	107	IV.....	4,155	5,671	167
V.....	4,129	5,700	161	V.....	4,499	5,323	173
VI.....	4,386	5,500	107	VI.....	4,775	5,110	106
VII.....	4,439	5,432	123	VII.....	4,524	5,352	118
VIII.....	4,471	5,461	61	VIII.....	4,217	5,693	84
IX.....	2,792	7,164	39	IX.....	1,951	7,988	54
United States.....	3,994	5,853	147	United States.....	4,433	5,433	126

WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	WHITE POPULATION.			DISTRICT.	COLORED POPULATION.		
	Under 15.	15 to 70.	Over 70.		Under 15.	15 to 70.	Over 70.
I.....	3,443	6,317	231	VI.....	4,458	5,428	106
II.....	4,139	5,761	93	VII.....	4,480	5,392	120
III.....	3,961	5,867	165	VIII.....	4,363	5,559	70
IV.....	4,249	5,637	107	IX.....	2,784	7,168	39
V.....	4,248	5,577	166	United States.....	4,051	5,796	144

TABLE Y.—Ratio in 10,000 of the dependent and self-sustaining classes in European countries.

COUNTRY.	WHITE POPULATION.			COUNTRY.	COLORED POPULATION.		
	Under 15.	15 to 70.	Over 70.		Under 15.	15 to 70.	Over 70.
England.....	3,535	6,190	274	Denmark.....	3,276	6,175	548
Scotland.....	3,602	6,097	300	Belgium.....	3,232	6,421	345
Ireland.....	3,282	6,398	319	France.....	2,873	6,746	379
Sweden.....	3,521	6,185	293				

It is seen that in the older States on the Atlantic coast there is a smaller proportion in the forming period, under twenty, and a larger proportion in the responsible period, from twenty to sixty; in old age, sixty to eighty; and in full old age, past eighty, than in the western or newer districts, except that in the southwest there is a larger proportion from twenty to sixty than in the southeast, for reasons of immigration, as before stated.

There is necessarily a difference between the distribution of the living population through the various ages in the old and long-settled countries and that in those which are new and recently settled. In the former the population is distributed in all the ages. The newer States have few in the third period, the first of old age, sixty to eighty, and still fewer, almost none, in the extreme of old age, past eighty. In the older States this distribution varies with the healthfulness of the district. In a healthful region the less frequent mortality allows a larger portion of those who are born to pass through the perils of the developing and forming period and enter upon the self-sustaining and responsible stage of action; and when these shall have begun the life of labor, the same healthfulness of the region permits them to continue long in this state, and carries many of them through to the years of rest in old age; and, thirdly, when these shall have passed their vigorous and laborious period, and finished their threescore years, the same causes operate to carry them onward through a comfortable old age to fourscore years and more, until the last thread of life, attenuated by extreme age, parts without disease, but from mere exhaustion of all the vital force.

On the contrary, in the unhealthy region, however many children may be born, a larger proportion of them perish in the forming period, and a much smaller proportion survive to the self-sustaining and responsible stage, twenty years and over. For the same reason, a larger proportion of those who enter on this active stage of life perish, and many of them early, under its exposures and burdens, and a smaller proportion pass through all its years and reach their old age at sixty. Still, the same cause of deterioration operates, and a smaller proportion of those now in old age remain to its latest decade and enter on their fifth score of years.

The burden of the dependent and the forming classes upon the sustaining classes differs in the various districts. The following table shows the comparative pressure of this burden and the power to sustain it:

TABLE Z.—*Showing the number in the early dependent class and in the forming class for every 1,000 in the sustaining classes.*

DISTRICT.	20 to 60.	Under 15.	Under 20.	DISTRICT.	20 to 60.	Under 15.	Under 20.
I.....	1,000	702	910	VI.....	1,000	1,090	1,364
II.....	1,000	884	1,097	VII.....	1,000	1,117	1,402
III.....	1,000	882	1,118	VIII.....	1,000	1,020	1,277
IV.....	1,000	991	1,248	IX.....	1,000	432	529
V.....	1,000	1,017	1,280	United States.....	1,000	910	1,151

TABLE &.—*Showing the same in European countries.*

COUNTRY.	20 to 60.	Under 15.	Under 20.	COUNTRY.	20 to 60.	Under 15.	Under 20.
England.....	1,000	742	946	Denmark.....	1,000	663	854
Scotland.....	1,000	783	1,001	Belgium.....	1,000	649	830
Ireland.....	1,000	709	960	France.....	1,000	511	590
Sweden.....	1,000	745	950				

Thus it is seen that while 1,000 in the working or sustaining class support 702 in the early dependent class in the northeast, the same number supports 884 in the northwest, 1,117 in the southeast, and 1,020 in the southwest. Taking this burden at 1,000 in the northeast, it is 1,259 in the northwest, 1,591 in the southeast, and 1,452 in the southwest. On both sides of the Alleghanies this burden of the early dependent class on the sustaining class increases from north to south, except in the southwest, where it is less than in district VI, immediately north of it; due to the greater influx of

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immigrants in Texas. South Carolina and Vermont are similarly situated as to population. They are nearly equally affected by emigration and immigration. They lose their own children, and gain by the addition of strangers in nearly the same proportion. They have both been settled for seven or eight generations, and their populations have grown in nearly equal ratios in the last thirty years. The populations are now composed in similar proportions of natives and strangers, yet there is a great difference in the distribution in the several periods of life.

TABLE A A.—*Showing the distribution of the natives and the composition of the white population of Vermont and South Carolina.*

	Vermont.	South Carolina.		Vermont.	South Carolina.
Natives of the State living in United States.....	413, 852	470, 257	Foreigners living in the State	32, 743	9, 986
Natives of the State living in the State	239, 087	276, 868	Per cent. of natives living abroad	42	41
Natives of the State living in other States	174, 765	193, 389	Per cent. of other Americans in the State.....	10. 4	3. 05
Americans living in the State	282, 256	291, 234	Per cent. of foreigners in the State.....	7. 8	2. 1
Natives of other States living in the State.....	43, 169	14, 366			

TABLE B B.—*Showing the distribution of the population of Vermont and South Carolina.*

AGES.	Vermont.	South Carolina.	AGES.	Vermont.	South Carolina.
Under 15	106, 244	121, 386	20 to 60	146, 374	123, 087
15 to 20	33, 658	32, 798	60 to 80	25, 074	12, 551
Under 20	139, 902	154, 180	Over 80	3, 018	1, 194

TABLE C C.—*Ratio of the classes in different ages.*

AGES.	Vermont.	South Carolina.	Vermont.	South Carolina.	Vermont.	South Carolina.
Under 15			725	986		
15 to 20			230	266		
Under 20	1, 000	1, 000	955	1, 252		
20 to 60	1, 046	798	1, 000	1, 000		
60 to 80	178	81	161	102	1, 000	1, 000
Over 80	21	7. 7	20. 6	9. 7	120	95

For every 1,000 in the working and producing age in each State there are to be supported in the early dependent stage 725 in Vermont and 986 in South Carolina, which shows the weight of this burden in comparison with its means of support as 1,000 in the northern to 1,360 in the southern State; and in the forming stage 955 in Vermont and 1,252 in South Carolina, showing the weight of this burden of early dependence in comparison with means of support as 1,000 in the northern and 1,310 in the southern State. In Vermont 1,000 and in South Carolina 1,311 in the forming stage grow into the same number of producers in the mature and responsible period of life. For every 1,000 that have entered and are in the working stage there are in Vermont 161 and in South Carolina 102 who have survived that period, and for every 1,000 who have entered old age at sixty, 120 in Vermont and 95 in South Carolina have passed their fourscore, and entered on extreme old age.

A comparison of Virginia with New Hampshire shows similar results.

TABLE D D.

For every 1,000 in the forming stage there are in the—

	New Hampshire.	Virginia.
Working stage.....	1, 141	777
First old age	190	84
Extreme old age	20	7

For every 1,000 in the working stage there are in the—

First old age	173	108
Extreme old age	18	9

For every 1,000 in the first old age there are in—

Extreme old age	104	82
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If those in the working stage bore the same proportion to those in the forming stage in South Carolina as they do in Vermont, there would be 168,451, instead of 123,087, between twenty and sixty doing the work and bearing the heavy responsibilities of life. If there were the same proportion of these classes in Virginia as in New Hampshire, there would be 322,746 in the middle and working stage, instead of 219,852, as was found by the enumeration of 1860.

MILITARY FORCE.

The active means of defence of a nation is mainly in the number of males between twenty and forty. The British army is composed of soldiers whom the government endeavors to enlist at twenty to serve for twenty years. The nation which then has the largest number at this age has the most available force. A few younger and a few older enter or remain in the army, but they have less power to bear the burden of war, and are less reliable in the hard labor and the severe privations and exposures of the campaign. Certainly the period from fifteen to fifty embraces all that, even in emergencies, can be drawn from any population. In 1860 the number and proportion of males in these ages in the several districts were as follows:

TABLE E E.—*Number and proportion of males at military ages.***UNITED STATES.**

DISTRICT.	NUMBER.			PROPORTION.		
	Total males.	20 to 40.	15 to 50.	Total males.	20 to 40.	15 to 50.
I.....	3,477,048	1,112,839	1,814,054	10,000	3,203	5,219
II.....	907,095	291,833	463,077	10,000	3,217	5,105
III.....	1,789,461	539,478	887,538	10,000	3,014	4,958
IV.....	3,205,487	988,058	1,590,095	10,000	3,082	4,960
V.....	1,734,150	491,973	819,447	10,000	2,825	4,713
VI.....	1,777,178	534,992	858,170	10,000	3,005	4,824
VII.....	1,441,347	411,698	677,012	10,000	2,858	4,699
VIII.....	1,323,528	418,130	658,309	10,000	3,214	5,210
IX.....	406,372	241,980	300,893	10,000	5,961	7,412
Total United States.....	16,060,606	5,030,981	8,068,595	10,000	3,137	5,031

TABLE F F.—*Number and proportion of males at military ages.***ENGLAND AND FRANCE.**

	NUMBER.			PROPORTION.		
	Total males.	20 to 40.	15 to 50.	Total males.	20 to 40.	15 to 50.
England.....	9,963,425	4,686,657	6,620,656	10,000	4,703	6,614
France.....	17,800,219	5,450,551	9,287,134	10,000	3,062	5,217

In the late rebellion, the States in districts VII and VIII, and also Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas, were engaged. A part of Tennessee and North Carolina was loyal, but a part of Kentucky and Missouri was disloyal. The positive and comparative basis of military power of the loyal and disloyal portions of the United States are shown in the following table:

TABLE G G.—*Showing the number of males 20 to 40 and 15 to 50, and their proportion to total males, in the loyal and disloyal States in the late war.*

	Under 20 and over 40.	20 to 40.		Under 15 and over 50.	15 to 50.	
		Number.	In 1,000,000 of all ages.		Number.	In 1,000,000 of all ages.
Loyal States.....	7,587,804	3,606,147	322,151	5,444,374	5,749,577	513,632
Disloyal States.....	1,951,249	825,400	297,264	1,441,128	1,335,521	480,983

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WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION.

The population of the United States is mixed—of white and colored, the Caucasian and the African races,—but in very different proportions in the several States and districts. These two races have a somewhat different vitality; they are subject, in different degrees, to various diseases and causes of death. Hence the presence of blacks among the whites or of whites among the blacks must modify, in some degree, the chances of death and the rate of mortality, when calculated upon the whole population.

TABLE H H.—*Showing the number and proportion of white and colored population in each State.*

STATES.	POPULATION.		RATIO OF COLORED TO WHITE.		STATES.	POPULATION.		RATIO OF COLORED TO WHITE.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Maine	626,952	1,327	100,000	211	Virginia	1,047,411	548,907	100,000	52,413
New Hampshire	325,579	494	100,000	151	North Carolina	631,100	361,522	100,000	57,284
Vermont	314,389	709	100,000	225	Kentucky	919,517	236,167	100,000	25,683
Massachusetts	1,321,464	9,602	100,000	786	Tennessee	826,782	283,019	100,000	34,231
Rhode Island	170,668	3,952	100,000	2,315	Missouri	1,063,509	118,503	100,000	11,142
Connecticut	451,520	8,627	100,000	1,910	South Carolina	291,388	412,320	100,000	141,502
New York	3,831,730	49,005	100,000	1,278	Georgia	591,588	465,698	100,000	78,719
Michigan	742,314	6,799	100,000	915	Florida	77,748	62,677	100,000	80,615
Wisconsin	774,710	1,171	100,000	151	Alabama	526,431	437,770	100,000	83,158
Minnesota	171,864	259	100,000	150	Mississippi	353,901	437,404	100,000	123,595
Nebraska	28,759	82	100,000	285	Louisiana	357,629	350,373	100,000	97,971
New Jersey	646,699	25,336	100,000	3,917	Arkansas	324,191	111,259	100,000	34,318
Pennsylvania	2,849,266	56,849	100,000	1,995	Texas	421,294	182,921	100,000	43,418
Ohio	2,302,838	36,673	100,000	1,592	Oregon	52,337	128	100,000	244
Indiana	1,339,000	11,428	100,000	853	California	361,353	4,086	100,000	1,130
Illinois	1,704,323	7,628	100,000	447	Dakota	2,576	.....	100,000	.....
Iowa	673,844	1,069	100,000	158	New Mexico	82,924	85	100,000	12
Kansas	106,579	627	100,000	588	Utah	40,214	59	100,000	146
Delaware	90,589	21,627	100,000	23,873	Washington	11,138	30	100,000	269
Maryland	515,918	171,131	100,000	99,940					
District of Columbia	60,764	14,316	100,000	23,560	Total	26,973,843	4,441,730	100,000	1,637

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Every nation and almost every principality of Europe, and also Asia, Africa, South America, Australia, the West Indies, and the islands of the Pacific ocean, have, in past time, sent their natives to live in the United States, and they are still adding, in the same way, to the numbers of our people. These are distributed through all the land, and every State has the representatives of almost every nation abroad. Moreover, the natives of every State are found in each other State and in each Territory. The population, then, of the several States is composed of foreigners of many nations and of the natives of many States, brought together in various proportions. In the States, and especially in the old States, the natives constitute the great majority of the people. In the Territories the inhabitants are necessarily strangers, who were born in other States or in other countries.

Table I I shows the numbers of free population of each State who were born in the State of their residence and in other States and in foreign countries, and the proportion of each class to the total population.

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-Showing the number and nativities of the residents of each State and Territory and the proportion of each to total population.

TERRITORIES.	POPULATION.					Total free population in the State.	RATIO TO 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION.				
	Born in the State or Territory.	Born in other States.	Born in foreign countries.	Born at sea.	Unknown.		Born in the State or Territory.	Born in other States.	Born in foreign countries.	Born at sea.	Unknown.
.....	320,026	196,089	12,352	9	645	529,121	60,482	37,059	2,334	1	121
.....	124,043	195,835	3,741	6	710	324,335	38,245	60,380	1,153	1	218
.....	77,707	154,307	146,528	89	1,363	379,994	20,449	40,607	38,560	23	358
.....	323,772	55,073	80,696	24	582	460,147	70,362	11,968	17,537	5	126
.....	84,869	16,179	9,165	4	201	110,418	76,861	14,652	8,300	3	162
.....	35,602	38,549	3,309	6	1,213	78,079	45,249	48,895	4,205	7	1,541
.....	475,496	107,604	11,671	13	304	595,088	79,903	18,082	1,961	2	51
.....	706,925	676,250	324,643	178	3,955	1,711,951	41,293	39,501	18,063	10	231
.....	774,721	455,719	118,184	94	1,710	1,350,428	57,368	33,746	8,751	6	126
.....	191,148	376,081	106,081	105	1,498	674,913	28,321	55,722	15,717	15	221
.....	10,997	82,562	12,691	12	942	107,204	10,258	77,013	11,838	11	878
.....	721,570	148,232	59,799	55	545	930,201	77,571	15,935	6,428	5	58
.....	214,294	73,722	81,029	24	7,207	376,276	56,951	19,592	21,534	6	1,915
.....	560,030	30,636	37,453	23	137	628,279	89,137	4,876	5,961	3	21
.....	481,061	40,694	77,536	36	533	599,260	80,195	6,783	12,925	6	88
.....	805,546	163,637	260,114	103	1,666	1,231,066	65,434	13,292	21,129	8	135
.....	294,828	303,582	149,092	79	1,532	749,113	39,356	40,525	19,902	10	204
.....	34,305	78,863	58,728	49	78	172,023	19,942	45,844	34,139	28	45
.....	195,806	145,239	8,558	8	5,063	354,674	55,207	40,949	2,412	2	1,427
.....	475,246	428,222	160,541	132	2,940	1,067,081	44,537	40,130	15,044	12	275
.....	256,982	48,032	20,938	11	110	326,073	78,811	14,730	6,421	3	33
.....	469,015	79,385	122,790	66	761	672,017	69,792	11,812	18,271	9	113
.....	2,602,460	275,164	998,640	375	4,096	3,880,735	67,061	7,090	25,733	9	105
.....	634,220	23,845	3,299	7	192	661,563	95,866	3,604	498	1	29
.....	1,529,560	476,966	328,254	291	4,440	2,339,511	65,379	20,387	14,030	12	189
.....	16,564	30,474	5,122	10	295	52,465	31,571	58,084	9,762	19	562
.....	2,280,004	193,022	430,505	257	2,427	2,906,215	78,452	6,641	14,813	8	83
.....	109,965	27,161	37,394	14	86	174,620	62,973	15,554	21,414	8	49
.....	276,868	14,366	9,986	10	72	301,302	91,690	4,767	3,314	3	23
.....	660,589	151,399	21,226	13	855	834,082	79,199	18,151	2,544	1	102
.....	153,043	224,345	43,422	247	592	421,649	36,296	53,206	10,298	58	140
.....	239,087	43,169	32,743	7	92	315,098	75,877	13,700	10,391	2	29
.....	1,001,710	68,341	35,058	33	311	1,105,453	90,615	6,182	3,171	2	28
.....	247,177	250,410	276,927	189	1,178	775,881	31,857	32,274	35,691	24	151
.....	107	31,206	2,666	1	297	34,277	312	91,040	77,777	2	866
.....	1,586	1,477	1,774	.....	.....	4,837	32,788	30,535	36,675	.....	.....
a.....	34,005	25,079	12,484	15	312	71,895	47,298	34,882	17,364	20	433
r.....	3,463	18,973	6,351	5	34	28,826	12,013	65,819	22,032	17	117
.....	177	4,546	2,064	5	65	6,857	2,581	66,297	30,100	72	947
tory.....	84,487	2,155	6,723	1	150	93,516	90,345	2,304	7,189	1	160
.....	15,968	11,470	12,754	8	44	40,244	39,677	28,501	31,691	19	109
ory.....	2,040	6,374	3,144	4	32	11,594	17,595	54,976	27,117	34	276
.....	17,527,069	5,774,434	4,136,175	2,618	49,265	27,489,561	63,758	21,005	15,046	9	179

FOREIGNERS.

the first settlement of the country, the Old World has continually sent its people to dwell their posterity in this country. But comparatively few came during the early part of this The records are very incomplete from 1800 to 1820, and there were probably few facts of record. Since 1819 the law has taken cognizance of the passengers arriving from abroad, umbers have been ascertained and published in official documents. From that time immi- increased, and in the last twenty years it has increased rapidly and greatly. umber of foreigners who landed at the American ports were as follows:

Bureau of the Census Library

TABLE J J.

	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Persons.
Eleven years ending September 30, 1830	83,067	37,566	31,191	151,824
Ten years and three months ending with 1840	378,725	210,638	9,772	599,125
Nine years and nine months ending September 30, 1850	981,206	666,384	5,685	1,653,275
Ten years and eight months ending May 31, 1860.....	1,475,621	1,078,584	1,760	2,555,965
Forty years and eight months	2,918,619	1,993,162	48,408	4,960,189

No distinction is made in these statements between those who intended to remain and become citizens of the United States and those who were travellers, visitors, or passengers, in transit through this country to Canada, Mexico, or elsewhere; nor was any such discrimination made in the early reports. But since 1854 the destination and intention as to future residence have been ascertained and stated.

In estimating the number of foreigners added to the population of the United States some deduction must be made from the number of the foreign arrivals, but it is impossible now to determine how great that deduction should be. In the years 1854 to 1860, among the foreign passengers arriving, 2.3 per cent. of the males and 1.3 per cent. of the females intended to go elsewhere.

The following table shows the number which each nation and country has sent to the United States from October 1, 1819, to May 31, 1860:

TABLE K K.—*Showing the nativity of immigrants.*

Countries.	1820 to 1860.	Countries.	1820 to 1860.	Countries.	1820 to 1860.
England.....	302,665	Greece.....	116	Cape of Good Hope.....	2
Ireland.....	967,366	Steily.....	560	Africa.....	279
Scotland.....	47,890	Sardinia.....	2,030	Azores.....	3,242
Wales.....	7,935	Corsica.....	9	Canary Islands.....	286
Great Britain and Ireland.....	1,425,018	Malta.....	119	Madeira Islands.....	314
Total.....	2,750,874	Iceland.....	10	Cape Verd Islands.....	29
France.....	208,063	Europe.....	526	Sandwich Islands.....	79
Spain.....	16,248	British America.....	117,142	Society Islands.....	7
Portugal.....	2,614	South America.....	6,201	Australia.....	109
Belgium.....	9,862	Central America.....	968	St. Helena.....	17
Prussia.....	60,432	Mexico.....	17,766	Isle of France.....	3
Germany.....	1,486,044	West Indies.....	40,487	South Sea Islands.....	79
Holland.....	21,579	China.....	41,443	New Zealand.....	4
Denmark.....	5,540	East Indies.....	127	Not stated.....	180,854
Norway and Sweden.....	36,129	Persia.....	22	Total aliens.....	5,062,414
Poland.....	1,659	Asia.....	27	United States.....	397,007
Russia.....	1,374	Liberia.....	19	Total.....	5,459,421
Turkey.....	170	Egypt.....	4		
Switzerland.....	37,733	Morocco.....	5		
Italy.....	11,202	Algiers.....	2		
		Barbary States.....	4		

In 1860 there were 4,136,175 natives of other countries living in the United States. Although the Teutonic and Celtic races, through Great Britain and Germany, and their descendants, constitute the main portion of the inhabitants of this country, yet the representatives of almost every civilized nation on the earth were here in 1860. Every nation in Europe, and every continent, had its children in every State, save that there was no Russian in New Hampshire, no Spaniard in Arkansas, no Belgian and no Austrian in Delaware, and no Wirtemburgher or Norwegian in Vermont. All other States held the sons or daughters of all other European nations within their borders. Even the natives of the principalities of Germany were thus diffused throughout our land.

The foreigners were distributed in different proportions among the several States as shown in table L L.

iii

STATES AND TERRITORIES. (Residence.)	GERMAN STATES.										Great Britain, not specified.										
	Asia.	Africa.	Australia.	Atlantic Islands.	Belgium.	British America.	Central America.	China.	Denmark.	England.		Europe, not specified.	France.	Austria.	Bavaria.	Baden.	Hesse.	Nassau.	Prussia.	Wurttemberg.	Germany, not specified.	Total German States.
Alabama.....	5	5	1	5	19	239	2	2	92	1,174	36	859	124	562	204	121	7	392	97	1,094	2,001
Alaska.....																					
Arkansas.....		1	3		1	154			7	375	8	235	34	108	59	37	5	154	75	671	1,143
California.....	346	12	896	121	299	5,437	100	34,935	1,328	12,227	33	5,463	727	1,897	1,656	709	82	4,644	737	11,174	21,646
Connecticut.....	22	13	4		30	3,145	3	11	91	6,875	3	840	172	874	671	682	53	1,214	833	4,036	8,325
Delaware.....			5			39			5	1,551		133		129	216	121	3	266	133	335	1,263
Florida.....	5	17		22	4	77			21	320	11	141	12	39	31	24	23	74	6	269	478
Georgia.....	6	10	3	2	21	178			21	1,132	91	283	28	274	142	156	9	455	102	1,306	2,472
Illinois.....	49	19	27	453	536	20,132	24		712	41,745	20	9,493	2,106	12,437	9,508	10,184	1,585	24,547	5,096	65,341	130,804
Indiana.....	22	4	5	27	92	3,166			109	9,304	208	6,176	351	8,610	5,740	4,298	738	12,067	3,956	30,945	66,705
Iowa.....	24	9	13		91	8,313	3		661	11,522	3	2,421	2,709	3,150	2,701	2,017	210	7,797	1,581	18,390	38,555
Kansas.....	4			9	52	986			70	1,400	125	507	87	134	164	71	5	530	103	4,224	4,318
Kentucky.....	10	5	9		46	618	1		44	4,503	35	2,096	116	3,973	2,975	1,669	310	2,964	1,480	13,740	27,227
Louisiana.....	73	49	6	34	299	830	27		10	3,959	68	14,938	399	3,621	4,685	1,006	155	2,739	889	11,120	24,614
Maine.....	7	8		5	6	17,540	1		3	2,677	12	120	3	26	23		1	77	10	231	384
Maryland.....	12	5	2	12	30	333			5	4,235	14	569	122	7,733	3,485	8,126	94	2,837	2,229	19,268	43,884
Massachusetts.....	128	126	13	433	33	27,069			213	23,848	82	1,280	123	771	1,354	220	58	1,482	440	5,513	9,961
Michigan.....	21	7	7		597	36,462			192	25,743	17	2,446	660	3,546	2,522	1,526	214	9,635	4,275	16,409	38,767
Minnesota.....	6	1	42	2	94	8,023			170	3,462	4	867	860	1,453	1,085	605	85	5,977	830	7,505	18,400
Mississippi.....	3	1		2	9	184			31	844	81	571	41	439	185	68	6	317	41	911	2,008
Missouri.....	15	8	54	6	311	2,814	1		3	10,009	77	5,263	3,132	7,805	7,453	6,032	849	23,632	2,834	36,690	88,457
New Hampshire.....	10	4	4	2	1	4,468			3	2,291	2	103	21	30	12			90	14	253	412
New Jersey.....	34	13	7	15	109	1,144	2		175	15,852	14	2,408	506	3,794	4,267	2,972	168	2,891	3,410	15,764	

Total-----

INTRODUCTION.

TABLE L L.—Nativity of foreigners residing in each State and Territory—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES. Residence.)	Greece.	Holland.	Ireland.	Italy.	Mexico.	Norway.	Portugal.	Poland.	Pacific Islands.	Russia.	Scotland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Sardinia.	Switzerland.	South America.	Sandwich Islands.	Turkey.	West Indies.	Valas.	Other countries.	Total in the States foreign-born.
Alabama.....	9	26	5,654	187	17	51	6	94	.....	20	696	157	155	27	138	3	.....	1	41	11	4	12,352
Arkansas.....	65	4	1,312	17	6	5	3	4	.....	25	131	.....	25	.....	42	2	.....	.....	10	10	145	3,741
California.....	83	439	33,147	2,805	9,150	715	1,459	730	196	280	3,670	470	1,405	182	1,714	2,350	138	13	304	1,262	181	146,828
Connecticut.....	6	70	55,445	61	7	22	265	73	.....	46	2,546	12	42	9	275	44	55	7	297	176	7	80,686
Delaware.....	.....	3	5,832	4	.....	.....	.....	5	2	6	189	78	31	.....	13	34	5	.....	13	30	.....	9,165
Florida.....	3	7	827	75	1	11	13	25	2	11	431	35	37	1	62	3	.....	.....	919	6	.....	3,309
Georgia.....	17	27	6,586	47	7	13	12	103	.....	11	101	20	6,470	5	5,748	23	1	.....	78	56	.....	11,671
Illinois.....	.....	1,416	87,573	219	27	4,891	395	341	1	134	10,540	20	329	329	3,813	6	4	1	155	1,528	396	324,643
Indiana.....	2	450	24,495	92	19	38	4	91	101	2,083	2,895	13	1,465	4	2,519	10	4	.....	60	913	155	118,184
Iowa.....	1	2,615	28,072	26	6	5,688	3	100	10	40	2,895	13	1,222	3	2,600	1	2	2	12	163	.....	106,081
Kansas.....	.....	45	3,888	15	14	23	.....	69	2	13	377	3	43	3	783	7	.....	3	34	420	.....	12,691
Kentucky.....	.....	154	22,219	231	34	10	4	75	1	38	1,111	22	193	145	74	24	.....	3	1,154	97	.....	59,799
Louisiana.....	18	262	28,297	1,134	320	63	145	196	2	84	1,051	1,806	74	.....	13	19	10	4	107	88	.....	81,029
Maine.....	4	16	15,290	49	5	27	64	8	1	9	769	17	48	.....	9	177	33	1	176	701	20	37,453
Maryland.....	2	376	24,872	220	9	7	7	66	.....	15	1,583	17	239	49	1,177	33	1	1	176	701	1	77,536
Massachusetts.....	25	351	185,434	371	21	171	988	81	17	61	6,855	145	685	69	335	168	65	16	336	320	97	260,114
Michigan.....	5	6,335	30,049	78	11	440	7	112	2	68	5,705	11	266	9	1,269	3	4	.....	54	346	6	149,092
Minnesota.....	.....	391	12,831	45	2	8,455	.....	137	.....	59	1,079	2	3,178	2	1,085	.....	.....	.....	5	422	.....	58,728
Mississippi.....	2	39	3,893	114	4	15	3	87	.....	26	365	49	21	.....	138	3	.....	1	22	21	.....	8,553
Missouri.....	9	769	43,464	554	75	146	28	339	2	72	2,021	52	239	49	4,585	21	2	3	137	365	23	160,541
New Hampshire.....	.....	8	12,737	18	6	5	8	1	1	.....	741	15	20	.....	12	11	18	1	14	14	4	20,938
New Jersey.....	2	1,328	62,005	105	27	65	14	130	8	38	3,556	36	88	4	1,144	39	1	6	278	371	5	122,790
New York.....	35	5,354	498,072	1,862	116	539	353	2,296	11	1,013	27,641	809	1,678	48	6,166	312	36	39	1,957	7,998	99	998,640
North Carolina.....	.....	15	889	27	3	4	16	1	.....	20	637	4	9	.....	10	4	.....	3	26	20	2	3,239
Ohio.....	.....	1,756	76,836	407	31	19	9	326	2	432	6,585	33	117	209	11,078	33	1	5	102	8,365	42	328,254
Oregon.....	5	15	1,266	33	26	43	17	39	.....	22	217	5	56	1	71	13	56	2	6	32	3	5,122
Pennsylvania.....	4	766	201,939	632	60	83	90	215	4	250	10,137	147	448	3	4,404	78	4	8	709	13,101	134	430,505
Rhode Island.....	4	14	25,985	32	.....	28	86	5	4	6	1,517	8	33	1	37	23	5	.....	73	19	2	37,394
South Carolina.....	.....	25	4,906	59	1	4	15	142	1	19	502	34	38	.....	33	9	.....	1	29	86	.....	9,986
Tennessee.....	3	50	12,498	373	11	14	14	97	1	44	577	4	32	6	566	9	1	1	29	86	2	21,226
Texas.....	2	76	3,480	67	12,443	326	10	783	.....	42	524	59	153	2	453	6	2	3	49	46	5	43,492
Vermont.....	.....	1	13,480	13	1	.....	.....	2	1	7	1,078	2	1	.....	4	2	1	.....	7	384	5	32,743
Virginia.....	7	81	16,501	259	4	8	33	40	.....	14	1,386	27	57	4	267	10	.....	1	76	584	.....	35,058
Wisconsin.....	.....	4,906	49,961	103	18	21,442	12	417	4	95	6,902	27	673	10	4,722	13	1	.....	53	6,454	5	276,927
Colorado Territory.....	.....	16	624	6	25	12	1	11	.....	1	120	1	27	.....	25	1	2	.....	2	38	.....	2,666
Dakota Territory.....	.....	.....	42	1	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	1	23	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,774
District of Columbia.....	2	12	7,258	94	13	1	2	30	.....	5	238	57	16	3	97	24	1	2	24	28	.....	12,454
Nebraska Territory.....	.....	27	1,431	18	18	103	1	13	.....	21	283	6	70	2	238	.....	.....	.....	3	128	10	6,351
Nevada Territory.....	.....	5	651	13	85	16	1	9	5	9	98	6	41	.....	19	29	.....	.....	3	21	.....	2,064
New Mexico Territory.....	1	6	827	11	4,815	2	5	13	.....	2	49	24	3	.....	27	8	.....	1	8	2	.....	6,723
Utah Territory.....	.....	12	278	40	12	159	1	2	.....	.....	1,228	5	196	19	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	945	10	12,754
Washington Territory.....	2	13	1,217	11	16	22	3	11	1	9	182	3	33	.....	34	6	20	.....	5	11	.....	3,144
Total.....	335	28,281	1,611,304	10,518	27,466	43,995	4,116	7,298	286	3,100	108,518	4,244	18,625	1,159	53,327	3,263	435	128	7,353	45,793	1,366	4,136,175

RURAL AND CIVIC RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANTS AT HOME AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

The distribution of the foreigners has an importance in connexion with the original residence and occupation of the great majority of those coming from some countries, and perhaps all the others. The emigration reports of Ireland, which are within reach, show that 84.5 per cent. of the Irish male emigrants over fifteen years of age, and 92.1 per cent. of those under fifteen, were farmers, farm laborers and servants, ploughmen, graziers, and herdsmen; and that of the females, 79.4 per cent. of those over fifteen, and 88.3 per cent. of those under fifteen, were farmers, farm laborers, and servants, and must, therefore, have been inhabitants of the country districts. Most of the other emigrants, 15.4 per cent. of the males and 21.3 per cent. of the females, were of such occupations as might have been carried on either in city or country. The flow of emigrants from Ireland was greatly increased from 1841 to 1851. In this period the population of the rural districts diminished 1,648,823, while the population of the civic districts increased 26,084. From 1851 to 1861 the decrease in the rural population was 849,160, and the increase in the civic population was 61,318 in the same period.

Previous to the enactment of the Irish "encumbered estates bill," many of the large estates were let and sub-let, and again distributed among tenants of smaller means, until they were divided into manifold small holdings of one to five acres, more or less, and on these were erected houses of the "fourth class," described in the government reports as "comprising all mud cabins, having only one room." After the passage of the bill above noted, many of these estates were sold and consolidated into single farms, the system of small tenantry so far broken up, and the tenants removed from those lands, and their humble dwellings destroyed.

In 1841 there were 491,278 of these fourth class houses, single-roomed mud cabins, inhabited in Ireland. During the next ten years 355,689 of them were destroyed, and only 135,589 were left in 1851.* In these ten years 8,415 houses of the third class, "a better description of cottage, still built of mud, but varying from two to four rooms and windows,"* were erected, increasing the whole from 533,297 in 1841, to 541,712 in 1851; 54,574 houses of the second class, "a good farm house, or, in town, a house in a small street, having from five to nine rooms and windows,"* were built, increasing the whole from 264,318 in 1841, to 318,758 in 1851. In the same period 10,084 houses of the first class, "all of a better description than in the preceding classes,"* were added to the 40,080 in 1841, making the whole 50,164 in 1851.*

Thus, in ten years, 355,689 houses of the worst class, the mud cabins of the poorest, were destroyed, and 73,073 houses of the better class were built. Of the 355,689 mud cabins thus destroyed 2,026 were in the cities and 353,663 were in the rural districts. Probably some of the 355,689 families displaced from their one-roomed cabins went into some of the houses of the third and even the second class, but they would contain but a small proportion of those rendered houseless. The others must have sought homes elsewhere out of Ireland. They probably were the emigrants to the colonies and to the United States.

The British philanthropists often speak with satisfaction of the great blessing offered to their surplus and suffering population in the cheap lands in the new States and Territories of this country, inviting the willing laborer to possess and cultivate them almost without cost. It is supposed by many that these emigrants, who have suffered from the want of occupation in their native land, can here find comfortable homes in our western wilds, and opportunities of employment in the way they have been accustomed, and gain thereby a sure reward and plentiful means of subsistence in the new States and Territories of America.

According to the immigration reports, about 30 per cent. of the foreign male passengers who landed on our shores were farmers, and about 42 per cent. were laborers. No distinction is made as to nationality of these farmers and laborers, whether they were Irish, German, or of other nations. But as the proportion of the whole who were farmers and laborers approaches so near the proportion of the

* Census of Ireland 1851, part VI, p. xxiii.

Irish emigrants who were engaged in the rural employments, it is safe to assume that a very large part of the continental Europeans who came to live in the United States had been accustomed to agricultural employments in the rural districts at home.

Many of these strangers at once seek the new regions of the west, where they were found by the census enumerators in 1860. But a large part of them remain in the old States, and engage, not in agricultural employments, with which they were familiar, but as laborers in commercial and manufacturing cities, towns, and villages.

The following tables, M M and N N, show the relative distribution of the native and foreign population in the several States and districts, and in the great cities and the remaining parts of the States to which these cities belong:

TABLE M M.—*Foreigners in the several States and districts, and their proportion to the total white population.*

DISTRICT I.	NUMBER.			RATIO IN 10,000 TOTAL WHITES.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maine.....	19,314	18,003	37,317	610	579	595
New Hampshire.....	9,717	11,216	20,933	608	675	642
Vermont.....	17,473	15,245	32,718	1,103	977	1,040
Massachusetts.....	121,203	138,292	259,495	2,046	2,197	2,124
Rhode Island.....	17,368	19,954	37,322	2,110	2,258	2,187
Connecticut.....	39,433	41,123	80,556	1,777	1,790	1,784
New York.....	495,696	501,634	997,330	2,595	2,611	2,603
Total district I.....	720,404	745,517	1,465,921	2,093	2,129	2,111
DISTRICT II.						
Michigan.....	83,260	65,350	148,610	2,145	1,877	2,013
Wisconsin.....	149,230	127,671	276,901	3,672	3,475	3,578
Minnesota.....	32,782	25,934	58,716	3,574	3,338	3,466
Nebraska.....	4,014	2,334	6,348	2,405	1,943	2,219
Total district II.....	269,286	221,289	490,575	2,983	2,748	2,872
DISTRICT III.						
New Jersey.....	62,104	60,537	122,641	1,924	1,870	1,897
Pennsylvania.....	224,408	205,755	430,163	1,571	1,447	1,509
Total district III.....	286,512	266,332	552,844	1,636	1,526	1,581
DISTRICT IV.						
Ohio.....	176,235	151,885	328,120	1,504	1,342	1,424
Indiana.....	66,702	51,568	118,270	962	799	883
Illinois.....	181,629	142,944	324,573	2,020	1,774	1,904
Iowa.....	58,569	47,497	106,066	1,654	1,483	1,574
Kansas.....	7,718	4,972	12,690	1,312	1,044	1,192
Total district IV.....	490,853	398,866	889,719	1,545	1,352	1,450
DISTRICT V.						
Delaware.....	4,877	4,283	9,160	1,061	959	1,011
Maryland.....	39,988	37,448	77,436	1,557	1,444	1,500
District of Columbia.....	6,111	6,354	12,465	2,065	2,037	2,051
Virginia.....	20,701	14,352	35,053	391	276	334
North Carolina.....	2,282	1,007	3,289	72	31	52
Total district V.....	73,959	63,444	137,403	629	542	586
DISTRICT VI.						
Kentucky.....	31,556	25,236	56,792	728	566	650
Tennessee.....	14,248	6,970	21,218	336	172	256
Missouri.....	92,611	67,914	160,525	1,644	1,357	1,500
Total district VI.....	141,415	100,120	241,535	968	741	859

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M M.—*Foreigners in the several States and districts, &c.*—Continued:

DISTRICT VII.	NUMBER.			RATIO IN 10,000 TO TOTAL WHITES.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
South Carolina	5,810	4,171	9,981	397	287	342
Georgia	7,463	4,180	11,643	247	143	196
Florida	2,175	1,105	3,280	528	301	421
Alabama	8,169	4,181	12,350	302	163	234
Total district VII	23,617	13,637	37,254	319	187	250
DISTRICT VIII.						
Mississippi	5,912	2,644	8,556	317	157	241
Louisiana	45,438	35,111	80,549	2,395	2,092	2,253
Arkansas	2,600	999	3,599	151	65	111
Texas	25,618	17,783	43,401	1,120	924	1,031
Total district VIII	79,568	56,537	136,105	1,025	830	935
DISTRICT IX.						
Oregon	4,136	982	5,118	1,315	474	981
California	116,570	29,507	146,077	5,140	3,060	4,520
Washington	2,753	388	3,141	3,347	1,331	2,820
Utah	6,276	6,478	12,754	3,110	3,247	3,178
New Mexico	4,582	2,138	6,720	1,049	544	810
Dakota	1,068	706	1,774	6,708	7,174	6,886
Colorado	2,478	188	2,666	758	1,192	778
Nevada	1,902	158	2,060	3,117	2,225	3,024
Total district IX	139,765	40,545	180,310	3,465	2,200	3,068

TABLE N N.—*Showing the number of natives and foreigners in the principal cities and the rural districts of several States, and the proportion of each class to the total free population.*

PLACE.	POPULATION.								RATIO TO TOTAL FREE POPUL'N.					
	CITIES.				REST OF THE STATE.				CITIES.			REST OF THE STATE.		
	American.	Foreign.	Irish.	German.	American.	Foreign.	Irish.	German.	Native.	Foreign.	Irish.	Native.	Foreign.	Irish.
Portland, Maine	22,115	3,908	2,627	36	567,520	33,409	12,663	195	84	15	10	94	5	2
Manchester, New Hampshire	14,588	5,480	3,976	105	290,058	15,453	8,761	307	72	27	19	94	5	2
Boston, Massachusetts	111,788	63,791	45,991	3,202	761,533	158,295	111,076	4,895	67	32	23	82	17	12
Cambridge ..do.....	19,397	6,309	4,558	265										
Lowell ..do.....	24,679	12,107	9,460	34										
Roxbury ..do.....	15,956	9,121	6,191	1,238										
Salem ..do.....	17,648	4,326	3,421	45										
Worcester ..do.....	19,951	6,195	4,737	282	96,787	24,752	15,751	472	74	25	19	79	20	1
Providence, Rhode Island	209,419	101,849	74,358	5,066										
Hartford, Connecticut	36,559	12,570	9,534	343										
New Haven ..do.....	19,668	8,775	6,432	1,130										
	27,134	10,645	7,391	1,842										
	46,802	19,420	13,823	2,972	332,649	61,276	41,622	5,553	70	29	20	84	15	6
Albany, New York	40,099	21,619	14,780	3,877										
Brooklyn ..do.....	157,759	104,589	56,710	23,993										
Buffalo ..do.....	42,636	37,684	9,279	18,233										
New York ..do.....	409,469	383,717	203,740	119,984										
Rochester ..do.....	28,897	18,897	6,786	6,451	2,160,326	408,621	193,187	78,850	55	44	23	83	16	12
Syracuse ..do.....	17,746	10,052	4,050	3,885										
Troy ..do.....	25,163	13,461	9,540	979										
	721,769	590,019	304,885	177,402										
Alleghany, Pennsylvania	19,054	8,958	2,904	3,653	2,032,899	231,020	93,715	82,628	68	31	16	89	10	4
Philadelphia ..do.....	373,914	109,430	95,548	43,643										
Pittsburg ..do.....	30,000	18,063	9,297	6,049										
Reading ..do.....	19,843	3,034	415	2,271										
	442,811	199,485	108,224	55,616										

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TABLE N N.—Showing the number of natives and foreigners in the principal cities, &c.—Continued.

PLACE.	POPULATION.								RATIO TO TOTAL FREE POPULN.					
	CITIES.				REST OF THE STATE.				CITIES.			REST OF THE STATE.		
	American.	Foreign.	Irish.	German.	American.	Foreign.	Irish.	German.	Native.	Foreign.	Irish.	Native.	Foreign.	Irish.
Jersey City, New Jersey	17,448	11,443	7,380	1,605	487,750	84,722	43,459	21,572	61	38	18	84	15	7
Newark.....do.....	44,029	26,625	11,167	10,595										
Wilmington, Delaware.....	61,477	38,068	18,547	12,200	66,442	5,103	3,142	660	78	21	14	92	7	4
Baltimore, Maryland.....	14,987	4,057	2,690	603										
Washington, District of Columbia	132,023	52,497	15,536	32,613	306,459	24,939	9,336	11,271	71	28	8	92	7	2
Richmond, Virginia.....	39,374	10,765	6,282	2,729										
Charleston, South Carolina.....	18,679	4,956	2,244	1,623	993,679	30,097	14,257	8,889	79	20	9	97	2	1
Savannah, Georgia.....	17,065	6,311	3,263	1,944										
Mobile, Alabama.....	9,223	4,652	3,145	771	570,722	6,991	3,441	1,701	66	33	22	98	1	.....
Montgomery, Alabama.....	13,793	7,061	3,307	1,276										
Dayton.....do.....	3,763	578	200	208	499,213	4,713	2,157	1,117	69	30	13	99	.....	.....
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	17,556	7,639	3,507	1,484										
Memphis, Tennessee.....	79,980	64,621	24,398	19,752	197,100	15,928	3,809	4,862	55	44	16	92	7	1
Louisville, Kentucky.....	11,803	6,938	4,159	1,412										
Cleveland, Ohio.....	38,265	22,948	6,653	13,374	821,460	36,844	15,596	13,853	62	37	10	95	4	1
Cincinnati.....do.....	23,181	19,437	5,479	9,078										
Dayton.....do.....	83,699	73,614	19,375	43,931	890,192	229,612	50,683	111,608	55	44	11	88	11	2
Chicago, Illinois.....	14,185	5,591	1,289	3,593										
Detroit, Michigan.....	121,065	98,642	26,143	56,602	1,326,069	269,949	67,684	108,574	49	50	18	84	16	4
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	53,681	54,624	19,889	22,230										
St. Louis, Missouri.....	22,867	21,349	5,994	7,220	570,837	127,261	30,049	38,787	51	48	13	81	18	4
San Francisco, California.....	22,292	22,848	3,100	15,981										
San Francisco, California.....	61,390	96,086	29,926	50,510	841,594	64,439	13,538	37,977	38	61	18	92	7	1
San Francisco, California.....	27,172	28,454	9,363	6,346										

Thus it is seen that while the Irish immigrants constitute 23 per cent. of the white population of the cities of New York, they constitute only 12 per cent. of the population of the rest of the State of New York; and while they constitute 16 per cent. of the population of Philadelphia, Alleghany, Pittsburg, and Reading, they make only 4 per cent. of the rest of Pennsylvania. The ratio in Baltimore is twice as great as in the rural districts of Maryland, three times as great in Boston, and the other cities of Massachusetts twice as great, as in the country of that State, and more than four times as great in Chicago as in the agricultural regions of Illinois. Their proportion in St. Louis is ten to one among the farming counties of Missouri, and nearly five in Cincinnati to one in the other parts of Ohio.

The Germans show a similar preference of the city to the country in the selection of their places of occupation and residence, and a similar disproportion between city and country residents is found generally among the foreign citizens of the United States. This comparison is only of the great cities quoted in the tables, with all the residue of their respective States. If a further analysis could have been made, and all the smaller commercial and manufacturing cities and compact towns could be separated from the exclusively agricultural districts, probably it would show a still smaller proportion of the foreign population living in the purely farming regions and engaged in cultivating the earth, the occupation which they had pursued in their native land, and with which they were the most familiar.

There were in this country June 1, 1850—

Foreigners—male	1,239,434
female	1,001,101
Total	<u>2,240,535</u>

NUMBER AND LOSS OF FOREIGNERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

During the ten years, from June 1, 1850, to May 31, 1860, inclusive, there arrived in the ports of the United States, with the intention of remaining—

Foreigners—male	1,526,848
female	1,107,092
Total	<u>2,633,940</u>

There were, then, in this country within the decade, 1850 to 1860—

Males	2,766,282
Females	2,108,193
Total	<u>4,874,475</u>

who were subject to the chances of disease and death during the periods they respectively resided in the United States. In the enumeration of 1860 there were found living here—

Foreigners—male	2,225,379
female	1,906,307
Total	<u>4,131,686</u>

who were all that remained of the 4,874,475 that had been here within the decade. Subtracting these from the number of each sex, and the total, who had been here, shows a loss of—

Males	540,903
Females	201,886
Total	<u>742,789</u>

If the former and the latter censuses and the immigration reports are correct, and all of these foreigners who declared their intention to reside here did remain, then this difference between those who were here in 1850 and who came here subsequently, and those who were found living here in 1860 must be the loss by death. Some part of this loss may be due to the return or to the removal elsewhere of some of those who arrived, without expressing any such intention, or who, after being once settled, went away. There also were, probably, among the foreign passengers recorded as intending to settle here, some who had been here before, but went abroad on business or for pleasure, and again returned. Some of these foreign passengers perhaps were merchants, settled in this country, who may have gone across the ocean and returned many times, and as often been counted as new arrivals, between 1850 and 1860.

On the contrary, this account of foreign arrivals includes only those who come by sea. All of those Canadians, Nova Scotians, and other British provincials, who come across the border, and all foreigners who come to this country through Canada, New Brunswick, and Mexico, are omitted.

It is impossible to tell how many there were, but there were many more natives of the British provinces in the United States in 1860, than the whole number of those who were found here in 1850 and of those who arrived in the intervening ten years. In 1850 there were in the United States—

Natives of the British provinces	147,711
Arrived by sea in ten years	60,997
Total	<u>208,708</u>
Present in 1860	<u>249,970</u>

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Even if none had died among those who were here in 1850 and who arrived by sea, but all survived to 1860, here is an account of 41,262 more than those thus reported. These must have arrived by land, across the northern or eastern border. Those 147,711 who were here in 1850 were subject to the chances of disease and death through ten years, to 1860, and the 60,997 who arrived during the decade were subject to the same dangers. Assuming their annual rate of mortality at two per cent., this would have reduced the original 147,711 who were here in 1850 to 115,927 in 1860, and the 60,997 who arrived in the ten succeeding years to 54,622. Then, of these there were remaining June 1, 1860, only 168,453, leaving a still further difference of 38,159 between the numbers whose former presence or subsequent arrival is accounted for, and those found here in 1860, showing that, at least, 79,421 must have reached this country from the British provinces by other channels than the seas, as recorded in the national immigration reports. These were not included in the 4,874,975 who were here in 1850 and arrived in the next succeeding ten years.

It may, then, be safely admitted that there were as many foreigners in this country within the decade, 1850 to 1860, as are stated in the Seventh Census and in the immigration reports of that period, and that, at least, so many were here exposed to the chances of life and death in those years, and that the difference, 742,789, between that number and the number found here in 1860 is the loss by death. If this be correct, then there was a higher rate of mortality among the immigrants during the ten years, between 1850 and 1860, than we have reason to suppose there was among the natives of this country of the same ages.

DIFFUSION OF NATIVE POPULATION.

The native population of the several States was widely diffused throughout the country. Every State had within its borders the children of every other State, and the natives of every State were found in every other, except that no native of Kansas was found in Rhode Island, no native of Minnesota in Florida, no Californian in Delaware, and no native of Oregon in thirteen States. With these exceptions, the sons of every State have found homes in every other State and in most of the Territories.

The following table, O O, shows the number and proportion of the free population living in their native State and in other States or Territories:

TABLE 00.—*Nativity of Americans residing in each State and Territory.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES. (Residence.)	Alabama.	Arkansas.	California.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	Florida.	Georgia.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.
Alabama.....	390,086	343	2	604	47	1,644	83,517	224	186	23	22	1,966	1,149	272	683	753	23	7	4,948	191
Arkansas.....	24,433	124,043	36	184	103	175	18,031	3,899	2,554	214	43	11,083	2,313	112	431	217	66	9	16,351	8,638
California.....	1,362	2,216	77,707	2,950	392	129	1,111	8,251	4,639	2,571	64	7,029	2,020	9,864	2,456	12,165	2,301	83	894	14,002
Connecticut.....	107	9	43	323,772	81	58	193	237	64	62	7	38	85	1,195	379	14,674	137	20	30	45
Delaware.....	6	7	.....	81	84,869	9	6	31	32	4	1	1	4	35	5,110	214	5	2	6	17
Florida.....	4,748	11	1	210	17	35,602	17,550	8	26	3	2	97	226	222	204	295	8	.....	243	19
Georgia.....	4,628	96	13	823	104	1,639	475,496	67	47	5	3	469	105	309	609	773	19	2	370	70
Illinois.....	1,565	620	175	11,192	1,888	57	1,347	706,925	62,010	4,948	99	60,193	998	7,475	10,476	19,053	5,516	285	794	12,394
Indiana.....	338	223	56	2,505	2,301	20	561	774,721	774,721	1,844	62	68,588	537	1,233	9,673	3,443	3,701	161	350	1,679
Iowa.....	214	150	127	4,084	850	26	262	26,696	57,555	191,148	83	13,204	281	3,151	4,663	6,214	4,393	432	130	5,931
Kansas.....	240	448	30	650	91	23	179	9,367	9,945	4,008	10,997	6,556	114	728	620	1,982	1,137	76	138	11,356
Kentucky.....	990	364	18	470	307	24	879	2,617	7,883	683	25	721,570	894	338	4,412	936	135	26	804	2,585
Louisiana.....	12,078	1,314	37	378	105	635	9,028	507	581	43	5	3,112	214,294	639	1,321	4,412	79	20	15,041	1,199
Maine.....	7	5	68	360	16	7	31	63	18	16	2	17	40	560,030	99	13,822	49	19	7	16
Maryland.....	46	13	18	384	4,744	29	124	76	99	30	7	113	182	313	481,061	1,032	20	6	70	97
Massachusetts.....	112	23	289	15,580	134	57	235	534	123	102	11	118	198	43,031	1,128	805,546	280	56	54	121
Michigan.....	40	13	210	7,636	515	26	79	2,167	4,482	353	18	1,054	81	2,314	710	9,873	294,838	133	55	164
Minnesota.....	48	9	17	1,664	118	16	39	5,475	3,604	1,623	19	641	97	6,430	499	3,719	1,704	34,305	64	648
Mississippi.....	38,878	654	8	203	65	343	18,458	371	409	46	1	3,201	2,983	163	643	309	30	15	195,806	417
Missouri.....	3,473	4,395	213	1,422	747	57	2,568	30,138	30,463	9,982	1,069	99,814	1,389	955	6,015	2,702	1,270	215	3,324	475,246
New Hampshire.....	21	4	15	919	7	2	25	104	28	18	1	26	15	11,405	11,405	19,973	66	22	15	8
New Jersey.....	61	4	57	3,668	1,941	40	197	260	137	72	15	98	166	649	1,954	2,819	173	8	64	101
New York.....	410	25	451	53,141	936	194	768	1,883	663	363	26	700	860	5,794	4,859	50,004	3,624	135	223	361
North Carolina.....	184	32	2	301	60	47	1,219	29	52	5	2	131	31	99	497	394	8	6	97	38
Ohio.....	345	179	386	16,741	3,045	23	437	2,908	11,009	1,595	31	15,074	942	3,011	28,680	16,313	3,698	114	656	1,007
Oregon.....	110	333	486	192	46	11	78	3,805	2,497	2,116	9	2,208	65	1,886	22,774	7,777	519	86	172	369
Pennsylvania.....	139	28	75	8,044	12,383	64	315	999	707	399	30	711	385	1,301	450	13,965	48	18	4	9
Rhode Island.....	10	2	31	4,634	107	12	173	59	16	14	.....	15	30	1,301	450	13,965	48	18	4	9
South Carolina.....	309	10	4	194	18	138	1,854	14	15	4	1	68	37	96	279	322	5	1	114	5
Tennessee.....	8,015	971	25	380	96	20	6,372	1,396	1,066	253	73	12,975	525	161	1,222	680	115	17	3,567	1,471
Texas.....	34,193	11,319	83	472	114	1,103	23,637	7,050	3,478	702	29	14,545	9,660	459	916	660	248	70	19,902	12,487
Vermont.....	86	5	11	2,733	4	4	33	147	66	49	3	14	22	1,214	39	11,913	100	13	6	18
Virginia.....	177	47	41	617	561	45	156	245	390	90	1	2,938	123	419	12,599	1,431	53	15	155	387
Wisconsin.....	69	14	235	7,203	266	16	113	8,943	5,158	1,030	13	1,543	121	8,467	874	12,115	3,672	544	86	1,022
Colorado Territory.....	70	264	39	980	14	2	389	3,620	2,587	797	197	1,861	150	611	461	1,400	806	132	88	3,312
Dakota Territory.....	1	3	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	48	31	54	.....	13	.....	18	2	30	110	480	.....	82
District of Columbia.....	72	30	25	253	160	29	114	56	69	7	4	154	61	204	10,698	514	48	8	60	58
Nebraska Territory.....	26	18	1	256	35	7	26	1,656	1,993	1,588	57	746	23	145	209	286	356	47	11	1,523
Nevada Territory.....	21	42	135	66	15	1	23	504	123	53	3	186	30	163	89	251	128	10	36	210
New Mexico Territory.....	36	38	8	25	8	10	34	57	22	11	6	108	53	33	78	72	16	2	23	171
Utah Territory.....	96	9	236	232	47	5	46	1,796	322	1,551	7	260	30	222	42	323	162	.....	113	726
Washington Territory.....	6	41	133	98	15	3	16	464	372	208	2	331	60	557	84	326	60	5	40	394
Total in United States.....	457,766	148,376	81,597	476,310	117,362	42,372	665,719	841,661	990,262	228,683	13,056	1,053,474	241,268	676,066	618,319	1,040,585	330,023	37,615	264,847	564,289

TABLE O O.—*Nativity of Americans residing in each State and Territory—Continued.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES (Residence.)	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New York.	North Carolina.	Ohio.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	South Carolina.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Wisconsin.	District of Columbia.	Territories.	At sea.	Not stated.	Total in the State native-born Americans.
Alabama.....	170	221	1,848	23,504	265	.....	980	182	45,185	10,139	275	174	7,598	5	68	2	9	645	516,769
Arkansas.....	69	115	837	17,747	1,513	.....	890	53	10,704	66,609	1,565	121	6,424	58	37	62	6	710	330,594
California.....	2,552	2,148	28,654	1,532	12,592	636	11,143	1,319	782	5,197	1,114	3,419	5,157	1,999	406	1,088	89	1,363	233,466
Connecticut.....	1,221	1,825	22,614	239	666	3	1,470	7,024	112	26	23	1,862	302	134	58	10	24	832	379,451
Delaware.....	31	1,577	456	9	109	.....	7,852	17	11	5	2	10	171	5	48	.....	4	301	101,253
Florida.....	46	101	688	4,168	58	.....	201	53	8,284	245	35	77	654	6	36	.....	6	1,213	75,370
Georgia.....	170	451	2,125	23,913	104	.....	981	139	50,112	7,705	85	245	5,275	9	66	1	13	304	538,417
Illinois.....	7,868	15,474	121,508	13,597	131,887	31	83,635	2,232	3,223	39,012	294	18,253	32,978	4,771	243	59	178	3,955	1,387,308
Indiana.....	1,072	8,202	30,855	26,943	171,945	8	57,210	455	2,662	10,356	95	3,539	36,848	679	222	29	94	1,710	1,232,244
Iowa.....	3,387	4,114	46,053	4,680	99,240	13	52,156	723	554	5,773	59	7,581	17,944	5,131	125	202	105	1,498	568,632
Kansas.....	466	489	6,331	1,234	11,617	2	6,463	180	215	2,569	108	902	3,487	1,351	72	88	12	942	94,513
Kentucky.....	185	955	4,170	13,009	14,419	6	7,841	105	2,478	34,127	175	333	45,310	92	115	37	55	545	970,402
Louisiana.....	191	481	5,538	2,810	1,594	3	2,339	146	5,011	3,820	1,248	217	2,866	45	112	9	24	7,207	293,247
Maine.....	12,366	122	1,161	38	118	.....	206	418	26	9	7	1,263	116	62	42	.....	23	137	590,826
Maryland.....	202	1,357	2,364	266	610	2	18,457	123	145	81	13	154	7,560	19	1,984	5	36	533	522,324
Massachusetts.....	44,035	1,326	18,508	216	847	15	2,297	13,326	233	53	34	18,632	1,391	277	260	9	103	1,066	970,952
Michigan.....	3,482	7,531	101,198	532	34,235	7	17,460	1,122	105	196	22	13,779	2,176	1,908	54	23	79	1,532	600,021
Minnesota.....	2,387	777	21,574	141	7,533	2	7,606	414	39	138	12	4,208	849	6,603	63	23	49	78	113,295
Mississippi.....	118	182	1,336	18,321	729	.....	950	45	26,377	22,231	370	205	6,297	35	41	3	8	5,063	346,116
Missouri.....	794	2,068	14,585	20,259	35,389	68	17,929	305	3,913	73,594	641	11,950	53,657	1,863	426	365	132	2,940	906,540
New Hampshire.....	256,982	92	2,045	6	150	.....	237	637	8	6	15	11,950	71	85	12	4	11	110	305,135
New Jersey.....	527	408,015	38,540	124	786	.....	24,425	470	236	45	27	549	880	158	130	4	66	761	549,227
New York.....	12,497	36,499	2,602,400	891	5,603	17	30,232	2,555	1,139	200	140	46,990	3,650	1,674	638	49	375	4,066	2,882,095
North Carolina.....	83	165	609	634,220	43	1	543	51	6,070	2,467	22	53	9,899	21	52	2	7	1,932	658,264
Ohio.....	4,111	17,787	75,550	4,701	1,529,560	16	174,764	1,558	1,105	2,006	136	11,632	75,874	843	573	36	291	4,440	2,011,257
Oregon.....	169	238	2,206	422	3,285	16,564	1,361	73	80	1,432	59	293	1,273	303	26	212	10	295	47,343
Pennsylvania.....	1,773	31,006	70,673	439	12,119	.....	2,280,004	1,799	627	238	63	4,276	11,026	377	776	18	257	2,457	2,475,710
Rhode Island.....	1,482	249	2,780	45	115	.....	610	109,965	57	7	2	692	138	37	47	2	14	86	137,226
South Carolina.....	60	154	881	7,818	20	.....	374	81	276,868	269	14	56	1,117	2	32	.....	10	72	291,316
Tennessee.....	179	384	2,475	55,227	2,140	3	2,659	135	11,423	660,389	254	229	36,647	88	127	9	13	855	812,856
Texas.....	210	384	3,221	12,138	2,183	6	1,796	165	10,876	42,365	153,043	288	9,081	183	87	335	247	592	378,227
Vermont.....	16,682	158	8,668	11	259	2	160	521	8	9	3	228,087	30	168	7	3	7	92	982,355
Virginia.....	330	1,611	4,617	9,978	7,735	.....	18,673	140	353	2,803	31	265	1,001,710	38	1,253	37	33	311	1,070,395
Wisconsin.....	5,907	3,306	120,637	337	24,301	7	21,043	1,462	150	458	37	19,184	1,983	247,177	57	107	189	1,178	498,954
Colorado Territory.....	235	143	3,942	130	4,125	4	1,405	43	42	813	87	375	868	1,204	10	1	1	297	31,611
Dakota Territory.....	7	3	117	4	47	2	47	1	.....	3	.....	17	10	347	1	1,586	.....	.....	3,063
District of Columbia.....	156	308	1,563	136	220	.....	2,039	50	126	96	12	101	7,613	24	34,005	6	15	312	59,411
Nebraska Territory.....	120	260	2,322	147	3,116	.....	2,048	41	24	280	12	321	745	497	31	3,463	5	34	22,475
Nevada Territory.....	38	55	811	41	489	4	523	19	16	96	14	132	144	65	11	177	5	65	4,793
New Mexico Territory.....	18	38	400	22	97	3	215	16	20	101	166	26	149	9	14	84,487	1	150	86,793
Utah Territory.....	175	210	1,744	118	884	1	862	26	37	398	67	326	158	37	2	15,968	8	44	27,490
Washington Territory.....	63	113	833	64	556	464	441	51	17	179	18	131	204	83	17	2,040	4	32	8,450
Total in United States.....	382,521	612,034	3,469,492	906,826	2,122,605	17,910	2,862,516	155,264	470,257	1,005,345	160,399	413,552	1,401,410	278,362	42,484	110,378	2,618	49,205	23,353,386

Thus we see, that the American people are apparently very changeable, easily induced to leave their places of nativity and find homes and fields of occupation elsewhere. This is generally supposed to be a peculiar characteristic of the Americans, yet the same is found elsewhere.

The people of most other civilized nations are not necessarily fixed to the soil. We have them here from every land, and, when here, they move from place to place, to gratify their inclination or improve their fortune, as the Americans do.

The records of population of England, of Scotland, and of Ireland show that their people migrate both at home and abroad. The natives of every county in England are found in every other county. The same is found in Scotland, and also, though to a less extent, in Ireland. The natives of each of the three kingdoms are found not only in both of the others, but in all the British colonies, in all the nations of Europe, and in each of the United States.

In 1850, of the white natives of the United States, there were living—

In their native State	13,540,832, or 76.62 per cent.
Out of their native State	4,132,445, or 23.38 per cent.

In 1860 there were living—

In their native State	17,527,069, or 75.21 per cent.
Out of their native State	5,774,434, or 24.79 per cent.

The English, Scotch, and Irish show a similar propensity to move from their native places to others. In 1851 there were Englishmen living in England—

In their native counties	12,754,185, or 75.13 per cent.
Out of their native counties	4,221,640, or 24.87 per cent.

In 1861 there were living—

In their native counties	15,133,127, or 75.42 per cent.
Out of their native counties	4,933,097, or 24.58 per cent.

But if all the natives of that country who were living at home and in Scotland, Ireland, the colonies, and the United States, were included, the ratios would differ.

Living in their native counties	72.13 per cent.
in other counties in England	23.50 per cent.
in Scotland and colonies	2.40 per cent.
in the United States	2.00 per cent.

Total Englishmen living out of their native counties . . . 27.90 per cent.

The natives of Scotland in 1861 were living—

In native counties	65.0 per cent.
In other counties of Scotland	19.7 per cent.
In England, colonies, and the United States	15.2 per cent.

Total out of their native counties 34.9 per cent.

It must be remembered, however, in making this comparison, that the Americans are considered only as moving from State to State, and nothing is known or remarked as to their migration within their respective States from county to county. Whereas, except as to those living in other and foreign countries, the natives of Great Britain and Ireland are known as moving from county to county.

Yet, this comparison will show that the discontent with home, or the energy and enterprise that lead one to seek to improve his fortune and condition in other lands, or the restless spirit of migration, is not peculiar to America. There is probably a difference in the motives of migration. The natives

of the crowded countries of Europe, especially of Ireland, weighed down by their distresses and want of opportunities to labor and obtain means of sustenance, are compelled to look elsewhere for means of life.

Few Americans are born in, or reduced to this necessity; few of them are unable to find their bread at home, yet they are ambitious of a larger field of enterprise, a better fortune, than is offered in their natal place, and seek and find these in other States. The universal intelligence and the great facilities of movement of persons and of property throw open all the parts of the country to the natives of each part, and each one selects his residence, and enters upon it with the reserved condition that if, at any future day, he wishes to return or select another, he shall be free to do so.

This universal diffusion of the natives of every State, subjecting the natives of every climate to the influence of every other climate, must test their constitutional power of endurance; and if the record could be obtained, it would show how far the human constitution is capable of change of external condition, and whether one's native climate is the only one he can bear and sustain his strength unimpaired.

COURSE OF MIGRATION OF NATIVE POPULATION.

The migration of the native population, although from each State to every other State, in various proportions, is generally from the older toward the new States, and from the east to the west, along the lines of latitude. The north retains most of its natives, and the children of the south are mostly found within its own borders, each class preferring a climate similar, or nearly similar, to that in which they had spent their previous years. Nevertheless, from the north the emigration tends slightly southward, the natives of district I being found in considerable numbers in district IV.

On the contrary, the natives of district V have, in large numbers, crossed the Ohio river and settled in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The result of these migrations of the natives of the United States is seen in table P P, which shows the residence and origin of all the native free population in 1860.

TABLE P P.—*Showing the number of the natives of each district who were living in their own and in each other district.*

DISTRICTS.	Total born in district.	LIVING IN DISTRICTS—								
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.
I.....	6,604,086	5,420,479	444,505	143,751	441,427	17,300	33,364	11,873	17,965	73,422
II.....	646,000	7,026	591,834	1,321	32,278	278	3,821	87	858	8,497
III.....	5,474,550	75,473	60,031	4,804,450	420,294	53,883	31,856	3,482	7,137	18,945
IV.....	4,196,259	12,417	107,364	15,524	3,827,485	9,956	137,001	1,097	25,933	58,862
V.....	3,087,519	15,667	10,341	52,427	281,917	2,310,609	238,536	82,210	80,839	14,833
VI.....	2,623,098	1,806	8,413	1,562	255,698	11,976	2,079,386	30,243	189,307	44,707
VII.....	1,636,120	4,138	823	1,679	13,416	9,568	40,142	1,327,620	234,160	4,574
VIII.....	587,655	1,832	35,488	717	6,262	646	9,796	3,052	522,266	7,506
IX.....	210,085	1,022	4,024	154	1,258	111	731	26	599	202,157
Total.....	25,065,252	5,539,860	1,262,823	5,021,585	5,280,035	2,413,326	2,575,236	1,459,690	1,079,084	433,613

TABLE Q Q.—*Showing the proportion of the natives of each district residing in each other district.*

DISTRICTS.	Born in district.	RESIDENTS IN DISTRICTS—								
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.
I.....	10,000	8,207	673	217	668	26	50	17	27	111
II.....	10,000	108	9,161	20	499	4	59	1	13	131
III.....	10,000	137	109	8,775	767	96	58	6	13	31
IV.....	10,000	29	255	36	9,121	23	327	2	61	142
V.....	10,000	50	33	169	913	7,483	772	266	261	48
VI.....	10,000	6	32	5	974	45	7,927	115	721	170
VII.....	10,000	25	5	10	81	58	245	8,114	1,431	27
VIII.....	10,000	31	603	12	106	10	166	51	8,887	129
IX.....	10,000	48	191	7	59	5	34	1	28	9,623
United States.....	10,000	2,210	503	2,003	1,027	2,106	962	582	430	173

INTRODUCTION.

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There has been some interchange of population between the north and the south, and it appears, from the comparison of the census of 1850 with that of 1860, that this interchange is not far from equal within the last decade, although there was an excess of the numbers of southerners in the north over that of the northerners in the south previous to that period, as will be seen from table R R

TABLE R R.—*Showing the residence of natives of the northern and southern States and the interchange of population.*

RESIDENTS OF—	1850.		RESIDENTS OF—	1860.	
	NATIVES OF—			NATIVES OF—	
	Northern.	Southern.		Northern.	Southern.
Northern.....	10, 837, 102	587, 073	Northern	14, 393, 744	655, 496
Southern.....	209, 660	5, 927, 982	Southern	355, 811	7, 426, 897
Total.....	11, 066, 762	6, 515, 055	Total.....	14, 749, 555	8, 082, 393

TABLE S S.—*Showing the nativity of the residents of the northern and southern States.*

BORN IN—	RESIDING IN NORTHERN STATES.					RESIDING IN SOUTHERN STATES.				
	1850.		1860.		Increase.	1850.		1860.		Increase.
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.		Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	
Northern.....	10,882,245	94.88	14,393,744	95.64	3,511,499	209,660	3.41	355,811	4.57	146,151
Southern.....	587,073	5.12	655,496	4.36	68,423	5,927,982	96.59	7,426,897	95.43	1,498,915
Total.....	11,469,318	100	15,049,240	100	.....	6,137,642	100	7,782,708	100	.....

TABLE T T.—*Showing the residence of the natives of the northern and southern States.*

RESIDING IN—	NATIVES OF NORTHERN STATES.					NATIVES OF SOUTHERN STATES.				
	1850.		1860.		Increase.	1850.		1860.		Increase.
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.		Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	
Northern.....	10,857,102	98.10	14,393,744	97.53	3,536,642	587,073	9.00	655,496	8.11	68,423
Southern.....	209,660	1.89	353,811	2.47	146,151	5,927,982	91.00	7,426,897	91.89	1,498,915
Total.....	11,066,762	100	14,749,555	100	.....	6,515,055	100	8,082,393	100	.....

From these it appears that of the population of the northern States 94.80 per cent. was native and 5.20 per cent. from the south in 1850, and 95.64 per cent. was northern born and 4.36 per cent. was southern born in 1860.

Of the population of the southern States 96.59 per cent. was born in that region and 3.41 per cent. in the northern States in 1850, and 95.43 per cent. was native of the south and 4.57 per cent. native of the north in 1860.

Of the natives of the northern States 98.1 per cent. were in their own region, and 1.89 per cent. in the southern region in 1850, and 97.53 per cent. were in the north, and 2.47 per cent. were in the south in 1860.

Of the natives of the southern States 91 per cent. were living in their own climate and 9 per cent. in the northern in 1850, and 91.89 per cent. were at home and 8.11 per cent. were in the north in 1860.

If there were no deaths during the decade, either of those who were out of their native regions, north and south, in 1850, or of those who crossed the border afterwards, it would appear that the north

lost 146,151 and the south 68,423 of their respective natives between 1850 and 1860, which is 1.1 per cent. of the average northern population and 1.02 per cent. of the southern population.

There was, however, necessarily a loss by death of those northerners who were in the south and southerners who were in the north, in 1850, during the next succeeding ten years. This loss must be taken into the account and compensation included in the estimate of the numbers that migrated across the border in that period.

Northerners living in the southern States in 1850	209,660
At the annual rate of mortality of two per cent., died in ten years	38,339
Surviving in 1860	171,321
Calculated number that went from the north to the south from 1850 to 1860	184,490
Northerners in the south in 1860, according to 8th Census	355,811
Southerners living in northern States in 1850	587,073
At the annual rate of mortality of two per cent., died in ten years	107,399
Surviving in 1860	479,674
Calculated number that went from the south to the north from 1850 to 1860	175,822
Southerners in the north in 1860, according to 8th Census	655,496
Thus there were found in 1860—	
Northerners in southern States, not there in 1850	184,490
Southerners in northern States, not there in 1850	175,822
Excess of the loss of the north over its gain, and gain of the south over its loss	8,668

It may be safely presumed that those emigrants from the north to the south were of similar ages to those of the emigrants from the south to the north, and that the loss of each in its several periods of life is replaced by a gain of similar ages. The loss of 8,668 by the north over its gain, and the gain of the same by the south over its loss, is only .00577 per cent. of the population of the north and .01114 of the population of the south, a number and proportion so small that they would not materially vitiate the results of any calculation founded on the presumed permanence of the population of the north and the south.